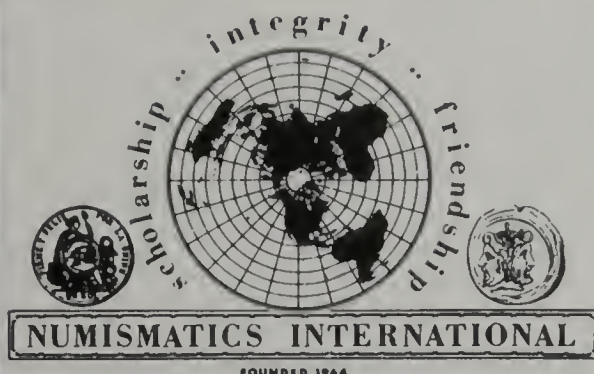




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Marvin L. Fraley
2813 - 57th St.
Lubbock, TX 79413-5606
Phone: 806-795-7623

Book News & Reviews Editor
NI BULLETIN
(Position open)

Librarian: NI BOOK LIBRARY
Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
30 Pleasant St.
Colebrook, NH 03576
Phone: 603-237-4039
e-mail: <ghulse@ncia.net>

Librarian: NI PERIODICAL LIBRARY
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P. O. Box 305
White River Junction, VT 05001

NI MAIL BID SALES
Carl Young
P. O. Box 81051
Dallas, TX 75381-0521

Moderator, NI EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Howard A. Daniel III
P. O. Box 989
Deltaville, VA 23043-0989
e-mail: Howard@SEAsianTreasury.com
e-fax: 413-826-3087

PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN
John E. Vandigriff
190 N. Stemmons Frwy., Suite 200
Lewisville, TX 75067
e-mail: johnvan@ix.netcom.com

NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, Dallas, TX
e-mail: johnvan@ix.netcom.com
Internet: <http://www.numis.org>

Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P. O. BOX 670013, DALLAS, TEXAS 75367-0013.

OBJECTIVES OF NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL

Numismatics International is a non-profit educational organization. The Objectives are to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by specializing in areas and nations other than the United States of America; cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and numismatic students; encourage and assist new collectors; foster the interest of youth in numismatics; stimulate and advance affiliations among collectors and kindred organizations; acquire, share, and disseminate knowledge.

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

January, 2001 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by March 1, 2001 their membership will become effective on that date.

- 2592-MT Ricardo Castedo, Lugar Do Monte - Lote 22, Aveleda, Aveleda, Braga
4700-550, Portugal
(Numismatic Literature, Portuguese Coins)
- 2593-MT Richard Williams, P. O. Box 1438, Woodland, Washington 98674
(British India, British Asia, British Trade Dollars)
- 2594-MT Michael Culver
(Indian States, Indore, Lunavada)

* * * * *

DONATIONS REPORT

We have received the following donations since the last report.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
Anonymous	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BESSENYEY, Francis	\$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
BORKOWSKI, Kenneth	\$5.00 Cash	<i>NI Bulletin</i> Fund
BRESTICKER, Stanley	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
CARMACK, David E.	\$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
CHOW, Lawrence	\$5.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
COLES, Peter J.	\$25.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
DAVENPORT, John S.	\$15.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
DAVIS, J. William	\$25.00 Cash	Publications Fund
EISEN, Stuart	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
ELLIOTT, Richard	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
FUTAHASHI, Hideo K.	\$12.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
FRALEY, Marvin L.	5 Egyptian Notes	NI Reference Collection
GERNER, Francis	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
HARANA, Takao	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
HIGEL, Thomas	\$2.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
HINKLE, David	\$67.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
HOSCH, Charles	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
KNEPPER, Robert	\$100.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
KOONTZ, L. Donald	\$10.00 Cash	<i>NI Bulletin</i> Fund
KUTCHER, Robert R.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation</u>	<u>Preferred of Use</u>
LAKIN, Robert D.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
LAY, Evan	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
LUEDEKING, Alan	\$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
MAIER, Michael G.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
MOCKAITIS, L.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
MORRIS, Jonathan	\$1.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
MULLAN, Bill	\$50.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
NOLAN, John T.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
NOVAK, Frank	\$25.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
PIKE, J.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
PRICE, Fred L.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
ROCKWELL, Thomas	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
RONUS, Robert	\$85.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SCHOTT, Donald	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SCHRAEDER, Ross	\$20.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SMITH, Bruce	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SPENCER, William	\$5.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
SPENGLER, William	\$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
THATCHER, Anson B.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
THORNTON, Susan	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
TIPPETT, James	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
VAUGHN, John	\$7.50 Cash	General Operating Fund
WALLACE, Holland	\$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

* * * * *

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. The following books are new to the Library:

Francis B. Besseney

JA55.SalE:1996:ADC

SALTZER, ERNO

Review of 156 finds of Arpad dynasty coins in historical Hungary.

Pub. 1996, 88pp, not illust. (In Hungarian w/English forward)

JJ70.FejM:1977:BHM

FEJER, MARIA/HUSZAR, LAJOS

Biography of Hungarian Numismatics.

Pub. 1977, 322pp, not illust. (In Hungarian and English)

RK60.HusL:1999:CPM

HUSZAR, LAJOS

Catalog of Personality Medals.

Pub. 1999, 148pp, w/plates. (In Hungarian)

II. The Library would also like to thank Thomas Schillinger for his gift of sales catalogs. This was the first time we have been privileged to review a catalog that also had an accompanying CD. The pictures of the coins, when brought up onto the computer screen, were absolutely fantastic, and so detailed, that every scratch and blemish was immediately apparent. As a buyer, I can only hope that this is a wave of the future as I have nearly ruined my eyes looking at one small portion of a coin through a 30x magnifying glass trying to decide if I wanted to buy it, or to pass on a coin as the picture in the catalog was not clear enough that I was willing to gamble the cost. To be able to see the whole coin spread out before me in all its glory, or with its imperfections, is a blessing.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
James D. Haley, Periodical Librarian

* * * * *

2001-2002 OFFICERS AND STAFF OF NI

See the inside front cover of this issue for an update on the officers elected recently and also any changes in the appointed staff. The results of the election of officers was as follows:

President	Gordon Robinson	116 votes
Vice-President	David Gracey	115 votes
Secretary	Ross Schraeder	115 votes
Treasurer	Don Douglas	114 votes
At-Large Directors:	Craig Burrus	72 votes
	Pat Halladay	68 votes
	Michael Jones	68 votes

* * * * *

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

After checking many back issues, it has been over four years since I have made an appeal to the membership for contributions of articles for publication. The past few months has seen a continued decline in our article file and you have no doubt noted that we have been relying on some reprint articles to fill our pages. One area that has been disappointing is the fact that many new members indicated on their application form that they would contribute material for publication in the *NI Bulletin*. Very few of those new members have yet to make any contribution. We would like to invite all members to share their knowledge and make a contribution for publication in the months ahead.

Another area where we have an empty file is in the use of fillers. There are several spaces in this issue in which we could have used short fillers. We have been reprinting some old fillers from issues about 25-30 years old which are still of interest but even that supply is also getting short. You are invited also to contribute filler items of interest in any length up to almost a full page.

FROM THE MAILBOX

Articles of numismatic value needed to upgrade standards of NI BULLETIN.

Kindly allow me space in the Bulletin of Numismatics International to make a plea for higher standards in the contents of that magazine. I have been a member of Numismatics International for more years than I care to think about and over the years have recommended membership to any collector who wrote to me. This I can no longer do. There has been a deterioration over the past couple of years with the inclusion of articles more fit for a Parish Magazine than for a respected numismatic journal. Recently under a pseudonym I submitted a spoof article on a fictitious saint, Brige by name, AND it was accepted for publication. This month (October) I think we have reached the bottom with an attempt to make sense of cheap costume jewelry. Need I say more. I will end with a plea to members to stir themselves and submit articles of numismatic value to enable our editor to fill the Bulletin with worthwhile material.

Oliver D. Cresswell, NI #560
Belfast, Northern Ireland

Excellent and interesting articles published in our bulletin.

I would like to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate my good fellow, numismatist, **Edward Roehrs** (NI #1828) for his excellent and interesting articles published in our bulletin.

Ed is what I call a real numismatist. He will go to the end of the world, not only to get the numismatic item but more important the story behind it.

To possess a numismatic item is not as fulfilling as the enlightenment of the research for its history.

R. E. Valentin, NI #2016
Tao Baja, Puerto Rico

GUADELOUPE

GEORGE III (1760-1820)

Edward Roehrs, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, NI #1828

- 771 - Nine-Livres, 1811, an uneven square hole punched from the center of a Bolivia, Potosi mint, 8-Reales, 1786, P.R. (cf. PR. 8,9), lacking the crowned G stamps, probably a contemporary forgery, fine. \$200-250

So read the description of Lot #771 in "The Norweb Collection of Mexican & Central American Coins" sold by Christie's, Dallas, on Friday, May 17, and Saturday, May 18, 1985.

The writer was the successful bidder of this piece and, when writing the ticket for his collection, added the words - "a wonderful contemporary forgery" to the description. Little did I know at the time of writing what "a wonderful contemporary forgery" it was.

To give a background to the piece, the following are free interpretations of the act authorizing such coins.

- (1) On the 9th of May, 1811, the British Administration of Guadeloupe authorized the piercing of Spanish-American Dollars with a square cut hole with crenated edges and stamped on each side with a small G (for George III) crowned in an oblong indent. The small segment cut out was stamped with a G radiate and the two pieces circulated as separate coins. (See illustration below for an example of a pierced piece.)



Guadeloupe, 9 Livres, ND(1811), Crowned G on obv. and rev. of Mexico 8 Reales, w/crenated square hole.

Radiant G on center plug.

- (2) In September of 1798, the British Administration of the neighboring island of Dominica passed similar legislation authorizing the cutting of Spanish-American Dollars with a round crenated hole in the center and the segment stamped with a D. (See illustration for an example piece.) Most of the neighboring islands had used the same techniques to hold their Dollars on the islands and to create a small unit of coin by using the small punched out segment for small change. It was inevitable that the different styles of punching did not impede the circulation of one island's coins to another.



Dominica, 11 Bits, ND(1798), crenated
center hole in Mexico City 8 reales.

- (3) In May, 1811, there was published in the Gazette of Guadeloupe an order specifically prohibiting the circulation of pierced Dominican Dollars with the crenated round hole in Guadeloupe, thus making their circulation illegal. On September 20th of the same year, the Gazette of Guadeloupe reversed itself and made the circulation of pierced Dominican Dollars and plug legal. Obviously, they could not control the interchange of pierced Dollars.

Now, we return to Lot #771 in the Norweb Collection. Upon closer examination of the piece, it was noted that the piercing was not cut, but hand-filed to make it appear as a square hole with crenations. A very poor job was done in executing this. The forger's work was crude and hurried. He probably felt that as he didn't have the punch with the crowned G to complete the job, he could only hope that a quick glance would not reveal his work. Upon close examination of the square hole filed out, I noted two crenations which were not filed, but cut! (See arrow in the following illustration of Lot #771.) These crenations are the remnants of a genuine 1798 Dominican round cut pierced Dollar.



Lot #771 - Nine-Livres, 1811, punched from the center of a Bolivia, Potosi mint, 8 reales, 1786. (Note arrow indicating two round cut crenations.)

To trace the history of this piece, it was pierced in Dominica in September, 1798, found its way to Guadeloupe, and some time between May and September, 1811, the forger converted it into a Guadeloupe square pierced Dollar. From then on, it circulated until 1858 when the Guadeloupe dollars were suppressed. (Note heavy wear on obverse and reverse.)

Perhaps, the description should have read:

"DOMINICA/GUADELOUPE
GEORGE III (1760-1820)

771 - 11 Bitts, 1798, crenated round hole punched from center of Bolivia, Potosi mint, 8-Reales, 1786, (cf. PR 21). Reworked by contemporary forger into Guadeloupe Nine-Livres, 1811, an uneven square hole filed (cf. PR 8,9) over the Dominican cut with trace of two crenations remaining, lacking the crowned G stamp, a wonderful contemporary forgery, worn fine, weight 22.90 grams. \$200-250"

(Permission by the author is granted to all those persons who might choose to reprint this article. Numismatics International should receive a credit line for the original publication of the article.)

JUBILEE MEDALS

Bob Forrest, Manchester, England, NI #2382

(The following article is essentially a follow-up to note 5 of "To be a Pilgrim: I", published in *NI Bulletin*, March 2000, p.66-76).

A common type of ROMA medal, but a type which has an interesting history to it despite its commonness, is the Jubilee Medal. These are medals which commemorate so-called Jubilee Years or Holy Years - that is, years in which one can traditionally gain a plenary indulgence by making a pilgrimage to Rome and, having confessed one's sins and received holy communion, visiting the four great basilicas of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major, to pray for the intentions of the Pope.

The practice began, in somewhat obscure circumstances, in 1300, when Pope Boniface VIII declared the first 'Holy Year'. His original intention had been that there should be one such every century, but in 1343 Clement VI halved this to once every 50 years. In 1389 Urban VI reduced this to 33 years (the traditionally accepted length of Christ's earthly life), and in 1470 Paul II reduced it yet again to every 25 years, which figure has been retained ever since.



Fig. 1

The silver Jubilee Medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 1 relates to the Holy Year (Anno Santo) of 1925. In the centre of the obverse is the bust of Pius XI, and he is surrounded by snapshots of the four great Roman basilicas - St. Peter's (top), St. Paul's-without-the-walls (left), St. Mary Major (right) and St. John Lateran (bottom).

The reverse of the medal depicts the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door at St. Peter's. The door is sealed up until Christmas Eve of the year immediately

preceding the Holy Year, when it is ceremonially opened by the Pope for the passage of pilgrims seeking the plenary indulgence. The Pope knocks on the door three times with a silver hammer, singing the versicle, "Open unto me the gates of justice." At the end of the Holy Year it is sealed up again. There are similar Holy Doors at the other three basilicas, though these are opened by cardinals rather than the Pope himself.

The origins of this ritual are supposed to be connected with the right of sanctuary which existed at St. John Lateran in the time of Constantine. This was a Christianised version of a similar right of sanctuary which in earlier pagan times had been associated with the Tarpean Gate, located on the site later occupied by St. John Lateran. Unfortunately, it seems, this right of sanctuary became subject to such abuse that the Popes ordered it to be bricked up, and only to be opened again at times of special grace. How and when all this was turned into the ritual of the Jubilee Year is not clear, but it was certainly in place by about 1437.



Fig. 2

Though Jubilee Years are regularly at intervals of 25 years, the Pope can decree other years to be extraordinary Jubilee Years. 1933 was one such, commemorating the 19th centennial of Christ's death. The aluminum medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 2 relates to this. Its obverse depicts Pius XI, its reverse Christ crucified but triumphant, the world symbolically at his feet, and with two trumpet-blowing angels in attendance. The reverse legend reads ANNO JVBILAEI MCMXXXIII MCMXXXIV, which of course signifies "Jubilee Year 1933-1934".

Sources.

Most details relating to the Jubilee Year - including the Holy Door ceremony, its possible origins via the Tarpean Gate etc - can be found in C. G. Herbermann et al, *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1907-1914), vol. 8, p.531-534, article, "Jubilee, Holy Year of." For a good history of the changing frequency of Jubilee Years, see F. L. Cross & E. A. Livingstone, *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (1974), p.661, article, "Holy Year". For 1933, see J. A. Hardon *Modern Catholic Dictionary* (1981), p.298-9, article "Jubilee".

COUNTERFEIT MEXICAN *CARTONES* AND THE UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR I

David Gracey, Plano, Texas, NI #2453

In 1917 Britain had reached the limits of its financial resources and could only offer government credit to cover the \$10,000,000 a day of war supplies she was purchasing in the United States. The British government knew that the only way they could continue the war much longer was if the United States entered the war on their side. However President Wilson was determined to secure a negotiated peace and keep the United States out of the war. There were also many US citizens who did not want to enter the war and others who were German sympathizers.

Britain desperately needed a way to push US public opinion and the US government into the war on its side. They had just the thing that would do this but could not decide how to use it. The famous "Zimmerman telegram" was the document that would force the US into the war. (The "Zimmerman telegram" offered an alliance between Germany and Mexico if Mexico would declare war on the United States. The United States had recently invaded Mexico and relations between the two countries were strained. A war between Mexico and the United States would force the United States to use its war supplies at home instead of sending them to Britain and would keep the United States from being active in the war in Europe. As a reward Mexico was to regain her lost territory in the southwest United States. Part of the plan was for Mexico to encourage Japan to enter the war on the side of Germany to keep the United States busy in the Pacific.) Britain did not want to reveal the telegram since doing so would reveal to the Germans that Britain had broken their code.

Counterfeit Mexican *cartones* helped provide a way for the British to reveal the telegram without revealing the way they knew of its existence. There were two slightly different versions of the telegram; one sent to the German officials in Washington, and another sent from these officials to German officials in Mexico. Barbara Tuchman wrote:

"If the second copy were to be published, the Germans would spot the differences and infer from them that the interception had been accomplished somewhere on the American continent. Cocksure of the inviolability of their code, they would persuade themselves that an already decoded copy of the telegram had been betrayed or stolen *after* reaching its destination. They would blame it on carelessness or perfidy or spies inside their own embassies in Washington or Mexico. Britain's role would remain unsuspected. This predicated behavior the Germans were obligingly to carry out to the last step."

"Casting about for a way to obtain a transatlantic copy of the telegram, British officials contacted one of their agents in Mexico."

"It happened that an Englishman who operated a printing press in Mexico City had returned to his shop unexpectedly one Saturday afternoon when his Mexican workmen were taking their half-day off. On the workbench he noticed some unfamiliar plates and upon examining them found to his horror that they were plates for printing forged currency. Near them was neatly stacked a pile of forged *cartones*, a form of substitute currency which had come into use in Mexico during the successive revolutions when each new regime declared the currency of its predecessor valueless and issued one of its own. So many forgeries flourished under this system that President Carranza had recently decreed the death penalty for forgers."

"Understandably the English printer was terrified. If there was one thing the Mexicans were proficient at, it was ordering executions and carrying them out. The printer scooped up the evidence, locked it in his safe, slipped out of his office as inconspicuously as he could, and dashed to a friend's house for advice. In his absence the workman who had made the forgeries returned and, finding his plates and *cartones* gone, became terrified in his turn. He too saw himself facing a firing squad at dawn and decided to clear himself by accusing his employer, who, he rightly guessed, had found the forgeries. He went to the authorities, who promptly arrested, tried, and convicted the printer, all on the same Saturday, and condemned him to be shot on Monday."

"Rescue arrived in the person of the British agent. He was an acquaintance of the friend whom the printer had consulted before his arrest. On being told of the affair, this agent went to the British Minister, who, although it was Sunday, obtained a reprieve for the unfortunate printer and eventually, when the real forger was found out, his release. The printer was happy to have his life, the friend was happy to be freed of suspicion, and the British agent was happy because he had acquired a grateful ally in the heart of the Mexican Telegraph Office. That, it turned out, was where the printer's friend worked. He was only too glad to produce copies of any telegrams in which his benefactor might be interested."

"There was one in particular, and it was found. On February 10, British officials received from Mexico a copy of the Zimmerman telegram as received by the German officials in Mexico from German officials in the United States. It contained just those small textual differences they had hoped it would." ("The Zimmerman Telegram" by Barbara W. Tuchman, 1971, pages 151+.)

Eventually the telegram was presented to the US government and later was leaked to the press. It changed American opinion and can be described as the final act that pushed the United States into World War I on the side of the British. The Germans believed that the telegram had been stolen somewhere in the United States or Mexico and did not change their code. Britain continued to intercept German codes and from their decoding efforts learn the German's war plans. Thus counterfeit Mexican *cartones* played a role in the United States entry into World War I.

CATALOG REVISIONS

John S. Davenport, Mount Dora, Florida, NI #602

WÜRZBURG

9970

GULDENTALER 1552



9972

TALER 1552, 1553

9975

Delete 1557.

9977

Delete, a medal.

9978

Delete B.

A5965

2 TALERS 1601

5966

Delete.



5969

TALER, n.d.

5975

Add 1638.

Insert KONRAD WILHELM above 5988.



5988

TALER, n.d.

Similar to #5989, smaller lettering and ET.FRANC.OR.DUX.

Similar to #5989, divided legend, changed arms and decoration.

A5990

2 TALERS, n.d.

5992

Delete.

2880

Add 1700.

Like many ecclesiastics of the period, several of the Würzburg bishops held two sees. Franz von Hatzfeld (1631-1642) was also Bishop of Bamberg, n.d. talers (D. 5052-3) include his Würzburg title. Likewise Peter Philipp von Dernbach (1675-1683) also held both bishoprics, in Bamberg (1672-1683) talers (D. 5056-59). Johann Philipp von Schönborn in Würzburg (1642-1673) was archbishop of Mainz (1647-1673) with talers n.d. and 1658 (D. 5555-58). The contribution taler 1795 (D. 1939) records Franz Ludwig von Erthal in Bamberg (1779-1795) and in Würzburg (1795-1802).

ST. WINEFRIDE AND HER WELL

Bob Forrest, Manchester, England, NI #2382

St. Winefride's Well is to be found in North Wales at the town named after it: Holywell. Winefride was a young Welsh noblewoman who lived in the seventh century. According to legend a local chieftain "conceived a passion for her", but when his amorous advances were rejected in no uncertain terms, he took it so badly that he cut her head off. Immediately this foul deed was done, the young chieftain was struck dead and his body swallowed up by the earth. Winefride's head, meanwhile, rolled off down a hill, and where it came to rest a spring miraculously gushed forth: the source of the well which was subsequently to bear her name. It is said that the stones at the bottom of the well are still stained red by the saint's blood, though scientists tell us that this is just a species of red moss (or iron in the stone) - but then that's scientists for you, always ready to spoil a good legend. Be that as it may, Winefride had an uncle who was also a saint - St. Beuno - not exactly a household name today, but famous enough in those days, and saintly enough to put Winefride's head back on her shoulders and restore her to life. It is said, though, that for the rest of her life Winefride did have a white (some say red) scar around her neck in evidence of her ordeal, but then, given the circumstances, one doubts that she was overly perturbed about that! The scar is sometimes shown on statues of her, incidentally.

Following these events, Winefride became a nun (though some say she was a novice beforehand) and later still an abbess in Clwd. Her well, meanwhile, became a place of pilgrimage, famous for its curative powers. One very curious example is well worth quoting here:

"A poor widow of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, had long been lame and bed-ridden when she sent a single penny to Holy-Well, to be given to the first poor body the person should meet with there; and at the very time it was given at Holy-Well, the patient arose in perfect health at Kidderminster. This fact was examined and juridically attested by Mr. James Bridges, who was afterwards sheriff of Worcester, in 1651."
(Butler)

More usually, of course, folk came to the well and actually bathed in its waters - or rather, in a large rectangular pool fed by the waters.

St. Winefride is depicted on the obverse of the modern aluminium medal shown 1½ times actual size in Fig. 1, and which I would guess to be a souvenir of a visit to the well dating from sometime in the first half of the 20th century. Unfortunately this is rather a dull representation of her - in art she is sometimes represented as carrying her chopped-off head; or else her head is at her feet along with a chopping block and an axe or sword! On this medal, it seems, the somewhat extravagant legend of St. Winefride's head is being discreetly ignored, and she is depicted, head in situ, sitting coyly on a stool, and holding the palm of martyrdom.



Fig. 1

The reverse of the medal depicts the well-head itself, a star-shaped basin some ten feet across, and which used to gush at a rate of 26 tuns 1 hogshead per minute, a statistic I simply could not resist quoting (Butler), but which since 1917 has been slowed down somewhat on account of disruptions caused by local mining operations. This star-shaped well-head is housed in a late fifteenth century Gothic-style crypt under a small chapel built on the hillside down which St. Winefride's head is said to have rolled. Water flows from the well-head, out of the crypt and into the long outdoor bathing pool mentioned above. To give readers some idea of the layout of the place, and the somewhat schematic nature of the medal's reverse, Fig. 2 is an old print showing the well-head inside the crypt, and Fig. 3, another old print, showing the outdoor bathing pool. This pool is just visible through the arch at the far end of Fig. 2 if you look closely.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Of visitors and pilgrims, at least two English kings have made the pilgrimage to St. Winefride's Well - Henry V "with great reverence" in 1416, and James II "to pray for

a Stuart Prince of Wales" in 1686. Edward IV, too, may have visited the well in 1461, prior to the battle of Towton Moor. As for royal benefactors of the shrine, Catherine of Aragon is said to have been one, though its principal royal benefactor was undoubtedly Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII. Of literary visitors, Daniel Defoe came here in 1724, observing that "pilgrims resort to it with no less devotion than ignorance." He was followed in 1774 by Dr. Johnson, who was somewhat put-off by the sight of a shameless woman taking a curative dip "while we all looked on."



Fig. 4

Fig. 4 is another modern aluminium medal of St. Winefride, depicted actual size. The obverse shows her holding a crook, indicating the office of abbess, and a model church. This latter could merely indicate her devotion to the church generally, or it may represent the chapel above the well-site, which was arguably founded by her - or at least her head! (In art, a saint carrying a church like this often indicates that he or she was the founder of a particular church.) The obverse legend is S. WINEFRIDE PRAY FOR US! The reverse shows the Christian monogram IHS, surmounted by a Cross, with the three nails of the Crucifixion below. The reverse legend is S. WINEFRIDE V.M. (= Virgin Martyr) / HOLYWELL. This use of the title "martyr" puzzles me, actually, because if St. Beuno restored her to life, was she, technically, a martyr? I leave readers to ponder that one for themselves!

Sources: S. Baring Gould, *The Lives of the Saints* (1897-98), vol.13, p.69-72; *Butler's Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs and Other Saints*, edited by Rev. F. C. Husenbeth (1928), vol.IV, p.147-9 (November 3rd); R. Chambers, *The Book of Days* (1864), vol.II, p.6-7; *The Book of Saints*, compiled by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate (1994), p.582 (under "Winefride"); Rev. Christopher David, *St. Winefride's Well, a History and Guide* (1971 with reprints); T. Charles-Edwards, *Saint Winefride and Her Well, the Historical Background* (n.d.). The last two are useful little books, currently sold at the shrine. Also currently sold there are medals with an obverse like that of Fig. 4, but with a reverse which simply says SOUVENIR OF HOLYWELL.

THE CONTRIBUTION TALERS 1794-1796

By John S. Davenport

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Napoleon did much to change the coinage systems of Europe and to produce new states and rulers whose names and faces appear on coins. But before Napoleon became a figure in European politics, the early effects of the French upheaval upon European coinage had become evident. One of the most interesting groups is the so-called "Contribution Talers", which various German states issued in 1794-1796 as a result of certain fortunes of war.

As early as 1792 France went to war with several European countries headed by Austria, who, made unhappy by the course of events in the Revolution and in some cases urged on by French emigres, interfered in French affairs and brought on hostilities. In April 1792 the French Assembly declared war against the First Coalition. The French army under Custine pushed into southern Germany; Spire surrendered to him; Mainz welcomed the invading armies and expelled its archbishop, one of the electors of the Holy Roman Empire. Frankfurt capitulated, and Custine demanded and received a promise of payment from the Imperial City of 2,000,000 gulden. The early victories were ephemeral, however, and by the close of 1793 the French were generally confined behind their own frontiers once more. The tide turned again, and led by Pichegru and Jourdan the French armies had overrun Belgium and the Netherlands by June 1794 and were ready for another full scale attack on the German Rhine states.

Trier, the seat of another elector of the Empire, fell in October 1794, and Mainz was put under siege. By the spring of 1795 the French had been so successful and Prussia so dissatisfied with the course of events that the latter decided to make peace. In her wake followed a number of the petty German states. A line generally following the Rhine and Main rivers dividing north and south Germany was drawn, the French agreeing temporarily to respect territorial integrity north of the line. The First Coalition ceased to exist, and France directed her attention to Austria and the southern German states. The rest of 1795 saw some revival in Austrian successes, so much so that a general revision of the French forces occurred in preparation for the campaigns of 1796. Moreau replaced Pichegru, and Napoleon Bonaparte was sent into Italy to attack Austria from that side.

The summer of 1796 saw the French cut deep into southern Germany right to the gates of Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Most of the minor states sued for peace, but the struggle between France and Austria continued another year until the Treaty of Campo Formio in October of 1797.

Frankfurt, Würzburg, and Bamberg had all fallen to the French in July-August of 1796, and at the conclusion of the separate peace agreements made with the minor states various indemnities were demanded. The three ecclesiastical electors—at Cologne, Mainz, and Trier—all retired into central Germany and left their principalities to be administered by new governments.

As early as 1794 the ecclesiastical electorates, lying generally along the Rhine, and the bishoprics of Würzburg and Bamberg in the valley of the Main River, had found themselves badly pressed to raise the ever increasing costs of maintaining forces in the field and to meet the financial demands put upon them by victorious commanders. Payments in money and in kind were frequently imposed, sometimes straining beyond capacity the resources of their treasuries. Thus in 1796 the French demanded six million francs in cash and two million francs in goods from the Franconian circle and seven million from the Swabian ecclesiastical territories. Extraordinary means had to be found to provide the funds. In the ecclesiastical electorates, in the bishoprics of Bamberg, Würzburg, Eichstadt, and Fulda, and in the imperial city of Frankfurt there appeared over the years 1794-1796 a series of so-called "Contribution Talers". These were minted from silver plate turned over to the government by various religious organizations—and by private individuals from their own homes. Some of the rulers set good examples by donating their own possessions, Joseph, Bishop of Eichstadt, contributing plate which when melted down amounted to over 18,000 florins. A promise was generally given to restore silver of similar value after the war. From the silver thus obtained coins were struck, frequently with uncharacteristic inscriptions, which indicated the special circumstances under which they were produced. In some states the volume of coinage exceeded the silver turned in, either to have the populace believe that very large sums had been contributed or else to advertise as widely as possible the disasters under which the state was laboring.



Mainz, 1794 Contribution Taler

In Mainz, the Elector, Frederick Charles Joseph, who was also Bishop of Worms, had fled before the first appearance of the French in 1792. In 1794, however, there was issued in his name a taler with his titles and half facing bust on the obverse, and on the reverse besides the value the inscription "EX VASIS ARGENT CLERI MOGVNT PRO ARIS ET FOCIS" (From silver vessels the clergy of Mainz for altars and hearths) with the date in Roman numerals. His fellow Elector in Trier, Clement Wenceslaus (1768-1802), Bishop of Augsburg, Prince of Elwangen, Prince Royal of Poland and Duke of Saxony, uncle of the first King of Saxony, likewise issued a taler in 1794 with his title and bust. On the reverse with the arms of Trier is the legend "eX Vasis argentIs In VsVM patrIae sIne CensIbVs DatIs a CLero et prIVatlS" (From silver vessel for the use of the fatherland presented by the clergy and private friends without assessment). The capital letters in the inscription extracted and arranged form MDCCLXVVVVVIIIIIIIII (1794), the date of issue.



Trier, 1794 Contribution Taler

In the neighboring bishoprics of Bamberg and Würzburg, Franz Ludwig, Baron von Erthal (1779-1795), who held both sees, issued two pieces in 1794, one with his bust and titles, the other with the arms of the bishoprics and his titles as Bishop of Bamberg and Würzburg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Duke of Eastern Franconia. On the reverse in addition to the value is the motto "Pro Patria"—For the Fatherland. Both pieces were issued again in 1795 from new dies.



Würzburg, 1794-1795 Contribution Taler with Bust and Titles



Würzburg, 1794-1795 Contribution Taler with Arms and Titles



Bamberg, 1795 Contribution Taler

A third 1795 piece has the arms obverse, but on the reverse with Bamberg at the top and the value and date below we find a new legend in a draped wreath "Zum Besten Des Vaterlands"—For the Good of the Fatherland.

Franz Ludwig died in 1795 and the new bishop of Würzburg, George Charles, inherited his predecessor's titles and continued the coinage. His bust to the right with titles appears on three basic types. On the reverse of the first are the arms of the bishopric, the value, and "Pro Patria". The other two have the value and date either within a wreath or between sprays and the same motto "Pro Patria".



Fulda, 1795 Contribution Taler with Arms and Titles

In the meantime to the north the bishopric of Fulda, created in 1752, was preparing a similar currency. Here Adalbert, Bishop and Abbot of Fulda and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, issued three varieties of talers in 1795. The first has the ecclesiastical arms and Adalbert's titles. On the reverse in a wreath of olive and palm above the value is the legend "Pro Deo et Patria"—For God and Country and the date 1795. The second had the bishop's bust to the right substituted for the coat or arms. The third has the bust with the arms now on the reverse with motto above and value and date below. The last type slightly modified was also issued in 1796.



Fulda, 1795 Contribution Taler with Bust and Legend Reverse



Fulda, 1795 Contribution Taler with Bust and Arms Reverse

The last year of these issues, 1796, saw two more states contributing to the series. In Eichstadt the Prince Bishop Joseph minted a taler with his bust and titles; and on the reverse together with the crowned and mantled arms of the bishopric is the inscription "VasVCLIs aVLae argenteIs patrlae InDIgentI MinIstra VIt aVXILia" (With the silver vessels of the court [he] brought aid to the poor fatherland). The capital letters again arranged add up to 1796 MDCLLLXVVVVVIIIHHHHH.



Eichstadt, 1796 Contribution Taler



Frankfurt, 1796 Contribution Taler

A final issue comes from the city of Frankfurt in three minor varieties. The obverse has a crowned eagle in a beaded border with "DER STADT FRANCKFURT" with initials H*G*B*H* below. The reverse has "* AUS DEN GEFAESEN DER KIRCHEN UND BURGER" in a beaded border. In the center "* X * / EINE FEINE / MARK / 1796."

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COINS WITH PORTUGUESE MOZAMBIQUE COUNTERSTAMPS

N. T. Shah, Tabora, Tanzania, NI #1343



Illustrated above are two examples of counterstamped German East Africa 20 Heller emergency issue coins. Because of World War I activities, these coins were originally struck at the provisional capital of German East Africa at Tabora to aid commerce and to help to pay the troops of the German military.

The coins are Y10a Varieties 2 and 4 struck in brass. They are counterstamped with PM in circular form indicating that they circulated as money in Portuguese Mozambique.

In my last 12 years of collecting I have obtained three pieces in brass with a M counterstamp for Mozambique, but these are the first I have ever obtained with the PM stamp. They are considered RR, and maybe RRR, and I have never noted any being on dealers lists for sale.

BOOK NEWS & REVIEWS

Morten Eske Mortensen: *Roman Coin Price Yearbook 1996/97. Hammer prices realized from more than 200 international public auctions held world-wide during 1995 and 1996.* 9,000 auction prices of coin from Brutus, Caius Antonius, Cassius, Cleopatra, Cnaeus Pompey jr., Cornuficius, Domitius, Fulvia, Julius Caesar, Labienus, Lepidus, Lucius Anthony, Mark Anthony, Murcus, Octavia, Pompey the Great, Sextus Pompey etc. Republican & Imperial: c. 280 BC - 31 BC. Publishers hard binding. 374+ [74] pp., Foreword in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Danish. Auction Publishers, London 1999. (ISBN 1-902124-02-2). Postpaid price: USD 93. Orders to: Grelbers Forlagsekspektion, Drejøgade 26 F 501, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark (email: mem@image.dk).

Since publishing my very first web site on classical numismatics almost six years ago, I have received several hundred eMails asking all sorts of questions about the hobby. "How to determine the current market value of a coin?" is probably the most frequently asked question.

The proper answer to this age old query can often only be given by an experienced dealer who has his/her finger on the pulse of the marketplace. This information is acquired by the dealers' active participation in numismatic sales around the world and their "inside" exposure to the frequency at which a coin in various grades may make it to the market in a given period of time.

At least for collectors of Roman coinage up to CE 254, this "inside" information is now available in the three volumes of *Roman Coin Price Yearbook*, edited by Morten Eske Mortensen.

This unique work surveys over 250 public sales from around the world and catalogues them in a unique and easy to use format; providing over 33,000 hammer prices for coins from the Republican period to CE 254.

Additionally and importantly, each coin is fully described; including anything unique or special about the individual specimen on auction - right from the auction catalogue and converted to US dollars - while providing extensive cross-referencing information to most major numismatic references such as Crawford, Babelon, Sydenham, BMC, Cohen, RIC, Sear, Seaby, etc.

I am not aware of any other single work which gives this much information for every coin listed within!

This series does much more than fill the simple need for a "current" market price guide as it also provides some unique information for the wise:

- 1) It can easily help to determine if a coin listed as "Scarce" or "Rare" in the (mostly outdated) reference works is actually so by observing the frequency at which it may appear on sale.
- 2) It can help sellers determine the best venue to auction their coins as one notices the differences in prices realized from country to country, or from one auction house to another.
- 3) It can help buyers determine the best venue to look for good buys!
- 4) It works as a unique "attribution tool" providing a broader cross-referencing possibility than other works.

To better understand what this book offers requires that we compare it to some of the standard works currently used as references. For example, in the Republican series Sydenham, Crawford, and Sear cover approximately 1,700 coins, 2,274 coins and 469 coins respectively, while Mortensen covers 1,374 with recent hammer prices.

For the Imperial period up to CE 254, Sear lists 2,066 coins and Vagi lists 1,625 coins while Mortensen lists over 6,400 with actual hammer prices.

In other words, for the same period (i.e. Republican to CE 254) Sear has a total of 2,535 coins with prices compared to Mortensen with 7,808 coins and 33,903 prices for the same based on various auction results.

As such, since our acquisition of the *Roman Coin Price Yearbook* series, we have heavily relied on this extensive research to price coins for sale as well as to acquire for our own collection.

I truly believe that this invaluable work is a must for every dealer library as well as in the library of every serious collector of Roman coinage.

Review by Sam Kazmi, New York

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Afkrydsningsliste over dansk-norske off. møntauktions-kataloger 1684-1998. (Check list of public coin auction catalogues from Denmark and Norway 1684-1998). Compiled by Morton Eske Mortensen, Oslo 1999, 2nd revised and much enhanced edition, ISBN 87-87849-29-1, 40+[4] pp, ca. 1,400 entries, publishers hard binding. Printing run: 194 individually numbered copies. Price originally in Denmark: DKK 350, but went out-of-print at the day of publication and now can only be acquired in the antiquarian market. Was to be ordered from Grelbers Forlagsekspektion, Drejøgade 26 F 501, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark [e-mail: mem@image.dk] or from The Auction Company.

What a check list! The little red book of Danish Numismatics has been published in only 194 copies, which are already sold out. More than two thirds of the copies printed have been sold outside of Denmark. The asking price of DKK 700 which a foreseeing investor recently has offered as sales price for a copy, may prove not to be too high a price. Any numismatic library of significance should already have ensured it's own copy of this unique numismatic work before the antiquarian market prices will increase.

The publishing by the way coincides with the author - Morten Eske Mortensen's - 40th birthday. The book has been published without neither public funds nor scholarship support. In the book, however, is printed a list of subscribers including a large number of well-known numismatic personalities, not only Scandinavian but also from 10 non-Scandinavian countries. Besides a couple of foreign museums all important museums of Scandinavia are in the list. It springs to mind, though, that our very own Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen, did not order the book in time! It is also amusing to note that the Scholarship for promotion of Numismatic Research in Denmark of Attorney Axel Ernst and miss Alfrida Ernst, located on the same address as The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, would not grant support to the publication (as a curiosity the letter of refusal from the Danish scholarship is printed opposite to the list of pre-subscribers).

Could this be related to the fact that another publishing firm belonging to the author in 1995 published a (critical) 25th anniversary report of the grants of the Ernst

Scholarship? On the other hand, however, we see that the book has been financially supported by the Swedish **Olov Hemmingsson Foundation for Historical Research**. As an antiquarian book it will be unobtainable - already from Day 1 it was a rarity. The contents of knowledge and facts are impressive. The title "Afkrydsningsliste" (meaning check list) is far too modest. The author, however, is not known to throw his weight about despite the fact that he inwards as well as outwards is the most hard-working numismatic publisher since the days of our renowned Julius Wilcke. The work that Morton Eske Mortensen gets done these years is no less than breathtaking. Furthermore, as it can be seen on the pages of the book he is praised to the sky at home and abroad and today more or less alone he is representing Danish numismatics to the world.

The 1,400 entries in the catalogue section embrace true historical research which no serious coin collector can do without. Naturally, the book also displays an excellent alphabetic list of all coin collectors whose collections have been put up for sale on auctions since the year of 1684.

Anyone within the profession must be pleased that Denmark can master such a diligent soul, whose enthusiasm we should support by acquiring all his publishings! By the way the book also marks the author's 25th anniversary as a numismatic writer in the period of 1974-1999.

Review by Norman Lindtner, Kokkedal

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***The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money - 13th Edition* by W. K. Cross, The Charlton Press, 2040 Yonge Street, Suite 208, Toronto, Ontario, M4S 1Z9, Canada. Telephone - 1-800-442-6042, Fax - 1-800-442-1542, e-mail - chpress@charltonpress.com and website - www.charltonpress.com.**

The year 2000 saw an increasing demand for Canadian Government paper money and this is the only catalog that is comprehensive enough to track all of the price increases involved. This is a softcover book, 305 pages and is 5.5" x 8.5". The price is \$19.95 in Canadian dollars, \$17.95 in U.S. dollars, and £14.95 in English pounds.

If you collect Canadian Government paper money, this is a much needed addition to your library. The notes issued by Canadian banks are not covered in this catalog, they are detailed in another volume entitled - *Canadian Bank Notes* and it is in its third edition. However, all government issues from the French Colonial issues, Army bills, Provincial and Municipal issues, Province and Dominion of Canada issues and starting in 1935 the Bank of Canada issues are listed in detail. There are also chapters on special serial number and on paper money errors.

Each note is illustrated in black and white and current values are given in six grades of condition. The introduction includes a brief history of paper money in Canada. There is also an explanation of the numbering system employed. The printing and engraving processes used on the notes are also discussed along with a grading system to properly grade the notes. Terminology for notes are listed along with much helpful information. All throughout the book much information on this subject can be gleaned from it. Currency issues are discussed in detail. Very enjoyable reading for the collector or for one thinking about collecting Canadian Government paper money.

Review by Frank Clark

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

John Vaughn, 2808 Kimberlea Dr., Muskogee, OK 74403: I would like to have contacts with collectors/dealers of Colombia 5 Decimos/50 Centavos and Jorge Restrepo books.

Bob Adam, 3012 N. Wilshire Lane, Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1750: Wish to buy RAUCH AUCTIONS, numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 as well as NUMISMATICA WIEN, numbers 1, 4, 6 and 8-11.

Tom Galway, Gallery Numis, P. O. Box 620421, Middleton, WI 53562-0421: Write for a free copy of my List No. 16. There is a good selection of German States, Indian States and Italian States coinage. Also included are large listings for Austria, Canadian Tokens, France, Sweden and Turkey as well as coins for countries from Afghanistan to Uruguay.

RULES FOR USERS OF THE MEMBER NOTICE PAGE: All notices are free and should be directed to the editor of the *NI Bulletin* (see inside front cover for address).

Notices will be limited to a maximum of 8 lines, including the name and address.

All responses to notices must be answered by the person entering the notice.

Preference will be given in the following order to notices when the page is oversubscribed in a single month:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Research Notices | 2. Wanted Items |
| 3. Trades offered | 4. For Sale items |

Further rules on notices offering items for sale **restrict specific prices or values**. For sale notices must be for general offerings, offering of a price list, offering of a mail bid sale catalog, disposal of an individual collection, write for price(s), etc. In months where there is no room for "for sale" notices, the notice will be held over until the next month.